THE CHARLEROI MAIL

VOL. XVIII. NO. 164. CHARLEROI, WASHINGTON CO. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1917 ONE CENT

APPROVE THE NEWER METHOD

Double Lockings Now Officially Permitted by Government Authorities

HERETOFORE AN EXPERIMENT

In a decision handed down several days ago, Secretary of War Newton B. Baker again has shown the importance of the Monongahela river as one of the nation's chief waterways. His decision is of far-reaching importance, as it will facilitate the transportation of loaded coal fleets in a more rapid manner. The Secretary issued the following order:

"Rule 12 of the rules and regulations prescribed May 1, 1914, and effective June 1, 1914, for the use, administration and navigation of the locks on the Monongahela river is hereby revoked to be effective on and after January 1, 1918, after which time the rules and regulations subsequent thereto shall be renumbered, so as to be consecutive."

The rule in question is, "No 12. Number of Lockages. Usually only a single lockage will be allowed to each tow or group of rafts, but the lock officer may permit two or more lockages to be made at one time, when this will cause no unnecessary delay."

Previous to this time, although the method of double locking was enforced on the Monongahela river, it was more in the nature of an experiment for the last two years, in which time it has been demonstrated that this method of handling tows is the most economical and efficient. The average single tow consisted of one steamer and a number of barges with a carrying capacity of 5,350 tons. According to United States Engineer W. D. Fairchilds in charge of locks and dams in the Monongahela river, double lockings have been a success.

"Why Girls Leave Home."

Most usually the answer is because it is not a home.

Too often it has been merely a "house"—and could not compete with outside attractions.

Come right down to facts and you will find that children will naturally graviate where things are pleasant—Comfortable—Convenient—Easy.

And when these conditions exist in your home, your children will not leave it. Architects today have succeeded in planning real homes, of such exterior beauty and such interior convenience, that children as well as parents take pride in inviting guests to visit. The Charleroi Lumber company which recently secured the local represenation of the Keith Corporation, the famous Construction Artists and Home Planners are showing a large collection of photographs of these modern homes.

William Ludwig has returned to Camp Sherman after spending Christmas with his parents Mr and Mrs. William Ludwig of McKean avenue.

RED CROSS WORK ALMOST FINISHED

Due to the fact that Mrs. Moody [illegible] not solicit for new members for the Charleroi Chapter of the American Red Cross at this time, the district assigned to her, the Eleventh, has been given over to Mrs Ray Humbert, who is now at work on the territory, calling on the people, distributing Red Cross Service flags and soliciting new members. Mrs Humbert had completed the district to which she was assigned, and was secured to take up the work in the Eleventh district, which had lagged somewhat because of the inability of Mrs Moody to give it the necessary attention. As soon as the district has been canvassed it will be possible to make a complete report of the campaign in Charleroi and all residents of that district are urged to give Mrs Humbert all the aid possible so that the work may be completed within the next few days.

ALMOST 400 BOYS IN "Y" CAMPAIGN

If just one more high school boy in Washington county were to volunteer to join the Boys' Y. M. C. A. First Hundred Thousand movement, Superintendent L. R. Crumrine announces that he would be able to report that 400 such young men have pledged themselves to earn $10 for the Y. M. C. A. To date 399 young men attending high school have pledged this amount of money, which they expect to earn by the first of next April. The high schools and number of volunteers respectively are as follows: Washington, 100, Donora, 86; Charleroi, 70; Monongahela, 36; McDonald, 31; Burgettstown, 23; Canonsburg, 14; Centerville, 10; California, 9; Morris, 9; Cecil, 7; West Bethlehem, 5; Beallsville, 3; East Washington, 2; Claysville, 1.

ANOTHER STAR IN COMMUNITY SERVICE FLAG

Charleroi added another star to its community service flag when Everett Hormell enlisted in the United States army at the Pittsburg recruiting station at Pittsburg on Wednesday. On the same day George Majors of Bentleyville also enlisted.

PERSONALS

Mrs. J. A. Ray has returned to her home in Pittsburg after spending Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Laird of McKean avenue.

Mrs. D. P. Scott of Youngstown, O., is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McFeely, of Woodland avenue.

Mrs J. G. Steinbaugh and Mrs. C. W. Albright visited with Mrs. William Pritchard of Monessen Wednesday.

Leland McKenna of the U. S. N. T. S. at Newport, R. I., is spending a ten day furlough with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Nelson McKenna of Crest avenue.

New King of Greece in Salonika With General Who Reorganized Armies

[illegible] is [illegible] for Dem[illegible] no [illegible] forced abdication of [illegible] King Constantine, is shown here with General Sarrail, the French commander, who has reorganized the Greek armies. The picture was taken in Salonika following the French [illegible] out the city. This is the first [illegible] of King Alexander since [illegible] to come to this country.

Government Control May Change Status of Employes

By proclamation of the President of the United States, the government will take over and operate all of the railroads of the country, beginning at 12 o'clock Friday noon. From that time on, and likely during the continuance of the war, all of the railroads will be directly under government control, with a prospect that many conditions in operation now will be radically changed.

It is not likely that any of the employes of the various railroad companies will be removed, as they are essential to the successful operations of the roads, but their status may be radically changed before the government turns back the property to the railroad companies.

It is the opinion of railroad men that the various systems of the country will be operated as a whole, as a single unit, in that all freights will be routed by the most direct line, without reference to what the freight charges may be or what lines of transportation may be used.

By this method it will be possible to do away with long hauls, when shorter ones can be subsituted, and freight from certain zones can all be routed through certain terminals nearest to points of origination. In this way there will be a more equitable distribution of freight, which will give the railroads a better opportunity to handle all the offerings. Under present arangements each road holds on to all the freight that originates along its own system, even though in order to make deliveries it is necesary to make long detours to reach destinations. This feature will likely be abolished and the freight sent in as direct a manner as possible.

Another feature which will cause considerable discussion will be the status of the trainmen, and other employes of the various roads. Just what the government will do is not known, but in operating the immense transportation systems of the country it is likely that steps will be taken to prevent any stoppages—in other words, strikes will be practically out of the question.

LESS ELECTRICITY FOR ILLUMINATION

[illegible] B. Duncan, chairman for Washington county for the Federal Fuel administration, has received the following [illegible] relative to the use of electricity for illumination which is [illegible]

No corporation, association, partnership or person engaged wholly or in part in the business of furnishing electricity for illumination or power purposes, and no corporation, association, partnership or person maintaining a plant for the purpose of supplying for their own use electricity for illuminating or displaying advertisements, notices, announcements, or signs, designating the location of an office or place of business, or the nature of any business, for electric searchlights, or for external illumination or ornamentation of any building, [illegible] lights in the interior of offices or other places of business when such stores are not open for business, excepting such lights as are necessary for the public safety, or as are required by law, nor for excessive street lighting intended for [illegible] or advertising purposes, whether such lights are maintained by the [illegible] or not.

"These prohibitions and all of them are effective on Thursday and Sunday nights only of each and every week."

COLD SPELL TIES UP NAVIGATION

The cold snap of Wednesday night tied up navigation almost completely on the Monongahela river. Not a boat was put through Lock No. 4 after dark, with but little prospects of any great number today. While the ice was running slowly yesterday the cold spell of Wednesday night about checked it, as well as preventing any further swell in the river.

The steamer Slackwater in charge of Capt. James T. Nutt, is engaged in breaking ice around the lock today and in front of the government yards. The crew is also making some minor repairs to the lock gates, replanking one of the gates injured by the steamer Clyde last fall, and repairing a suspension bar. One of the locks is closed during the lull in transportation, which gives the crew time to get these repairs completed. The steamer Swan is at Lock No. 2, taking care of ice conditions at that point.

DESERTER ARRESTED IN MONONGAHELA

Chief of Police Parnicott of Monongahela, arrested a man named Peter Plowski, aged 26 years in that city this morning as a deserter and locked him up. Plowski registered in District No. 4, with headquarters at Ellsworth, was examined and passed, but failed to report when called. He was from Vestaburg, near Fredericktown, where it is said he had been in hiding. Officer Parnicott is waiting word from W. E. Dickson, secretary of the Board, after which Plowski will likely be taken to Camp Sherman.

NO MORE COAL BOATS IN USE

Former Well Known Craft Now Obsolete for Coal Carrying Purposes

USED IN SOUTHERN TRADE

One peculiar feature in connection with the present freeze-up on the Monongahela river is the fact that not one single coal boat, so far as we know, is being harbored in any of the landings either in the pools or in the Pittsburg harbors.

Under conditions which formerly obtained along the Monongahela river a few years ago, there would have been millions of bushels of coal loaded in coal boats at this time, awaiting shipment to southern ports. These boats, as well as many barges, would have been assembled in immense fleets in the various landings, where they would remain until there was a sufficient stage of water in the Ohio river to send them safely to Louisville and New Orleans.

When the Pittsburg Coal Company gave up shipping coal to the south a few years ago it decreed the doom of the coal boat, a form of craft which had been in use on the Monongahela river for coal transportation purposes for over half a century. These coal boats, built from very light lumber, with only a 2-inch bottom, and one-inch sides, was found to be best adapted for carrying coal from the mines on the Monongahela to the markets on the lower Mississippi. They would stand up under rough weather better than barges and while many of them were lost while enroute to lower river ports, the percentage of losses was comparatively small in comparison to the total number sent south.

There are a few boat bottoms in some of the landings along the river but the owners are not "siding" them for use, and they are allowed to remain in harbor where they will slowly rot away unless some other use be found for them. The passing of the coal boat only serves emphasizes the change that has come over the coal business of the Monongahela valley during the past decade, a business that in its inception depended almost entirely on the trade of the south to keep it in operation.

Mr. and Mrs. William Walker of Tarentum are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. William Ludwig of McKean avenue.

Look.

33 1-3 per cent off on all cut glass, White Ivory and Silverware this week. Ewalds 409 Fallowfield avenue. 163-t4-*

Marble and Granite Display

Two car loads of granite and marble monuments, just unloaded, are now on display at the show room of the M. T. Crowley Marble and Granite Works, 325 McKean avenue. 138-tf*

Majestic Theatre Today

Clara Kimball Young in "WITHOUT A SOUL"
Also Comedy and Pathe News

Start the New Year Right

Buy a "Baby Bond" and help win the war. $4 12 buys a $5 00 bond. These bonds can be purchased on payments of 25c each. Further information cheerfully furnished.

4 per cent Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

The First National Bank
CHARLEROI, PA.

THE OFFICE MAN

Begins to think of the new
Bookkeeping System
that he must install this new year.

Remember we carry complete lines
of Office Equipment, Loose-leaf
Ledgers, Journal, Cash and
Day Books.

MIGHT'S BOOK STORE

Coyle Theatre Today

Mary Miles Minter, in
"Her Country's Call"

Gold Filled Jewelry

Our gold filled jewelry is standardized jewelry. All fancy patterns are hand engraved or engine turned, not die stamped. These beautiful designs may be had in regular or the new and popular green gold

Lingerie Clasps
in a variety of dainty designs at
50c - 75c - $1.00 - $1.75 pr.
Circle and Spot Pins at
$1.00 and $1.25
Bar Pins and Cuff Pins
at $1 and $1.25

JOHN B. SCHAFER, Manufacturing Jeweler and Optician.
315 McKean Ave.

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A NEW MANAGER

At high noon, Friday December 28, the government will assume charge of all the railroads in the United States and until further notice will be in charge of their operation. William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, has been named director general and will be the head of the commission of council which will have the actual operation of the transportation lines in charge.

President Wilson promises in his proclamation that the ordinary traffic isnot to be disturbed, although the needs of the government are to be given priority.

While the undertaking is somewhat experimental, the people are willing that the government should take a hand in the management of the railroads, possibly feeling that conditions could not get much worse. However for this condition the railroads are not wholly to blame. The plan whereby priority orders were issued at times was taken advantage of by certain officialsof the government, after a solemn promise that such a privilege would not be abused, and as a consequence the railroad officia's were soon up against a condition against which they were helpless.

It is to be hoped that the government having taken over the operation of the roads with the full responsibility centered in the director-general, will so improve conditions that congestions and faulty car supply will not become so acute as in the past. The people are willing to try the new scheme at least once,but they are entitled to an improvement in conditions, and that at an early date.

A NEW SIGN

We have had the Y. M. C. A., and the Red Cross and the K. of C signs in abundance in the past, and everyone is familiar with what they sttand for and what they mean. However, a new one has come upon the scene and for sometime to come will be very much in the public eye. You will see it in the banks and as thedays go by you will learn a great deal more about what it stands for. It is the "W. S. S.," thesign of the War Savings Stamps, which the government has put on sale recently and which, from present indications, promise to be a popular as the Liberty Bonds.

The government has authorized an issue of $2,000,000,000 of these Thrift Stamps, as they also called, and they are sold in denominations as low as 25 cents. A card with 16 spaces for pasting these stamps can be secured at the postoffice and for 25 cents a Thrift Stamp can be purchased.

When thecard is filled with 16 stamps theholder can add at the present time 12 cents in cash and the government will give you a $5 stamp, payable in 1923. This $5 stamp represents the original $4.12 investment together with the interest thereon compounded semi-annually.

One of the purposes of these stamps is to instil thrift in the American people; to teach them to save the small sums which have heretofore been spent oftimes on something which was of no benefit. By saving the quarters you will be able to buy thelarger stamps and in a short time you will have a nice savings account. It only costs 25 cents to get a start and it is worth a trial.

First Introduced Canes.

The Mexicans first used canes in America. When the Spanish conquered the country, a queer custom was introduced. The chief executive of the towns carried a stick with a gold or silver head. It was a kind of scepter.

The people, of course, rarely knew how to read or write, and when anyone was wanted for a crime, one of the mayor's subordinates would take the cane, find the culprit and place it horizontally upon the latter's chest.

The proceeding was equivalent to a summons, and the man had to appear before the mayor under the penalty of being cast into prison. This action was borrowed from Spain, where it still prevails in the more important actions.

ORDINANCE NO 38.

An ORDINANCE authorizing and directing the Borough of Speers, Washington County, Pennsylvania, to enter into and execute an agreement with the West Penn Power Company for lighting the streets and alleys of the said Borough of Speers with electric light.

SECTION I. Be it ordained and enacted by the Borough of Speers in Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the said Borough enter into and execute an agreement with the West Penn Power Company in form set forth in Section II of this ordinance providing for the lighting of the streets of the said Borough.

SECTION II.—This agreement made and entered into this 24th day of December A. D., 1917, by and between the West Penn Power Company hereinafter called the "Company," party of the first part and the Borough of Speers, Washington County Pennsylvania, hereinafter called the "Borough," party of the second part.

WITNESSETH. That in consideration of the payments, covenants and agreements hereinafter contained to be paid, kept and performed, it is mutually agreed between the parties hereto, their successors and assigns, as follows:

Pargraph 1. The Company shall furnish to the Borough:

....( ) Six Hundred (600) candlepower.

....( ) Four Hundred (400) candlepower.

....( ) Two Hundred-fifty (250) candlepower.

....( ) One Hundred (100) candlepower.

....( ) Eighty (80) candlepower.

Ten (10) Sixty (60) candlepower.

tungsen lamps, or lamps of equivalent illuminating power, and cause all of said lamps to burn continuously every night from dusk until dawn during the term of this agreement, except in the case of unavoidable accidents or causes beyond its control.

Paragraph 2. The Company shall furnish such additional lamps on the streets or highways within the present limits of said Borough during the term of this agreement as the Borough may from time to time direct and will cause the same to burn as provided for in Paragraph 1 of this contract, provided that the Company shall not be required to install any additional lamps within six (6) months preceeding the expiration of this contract, or any renewal thereof and shall not be required to extend its lines more than Two Hundred and fifty (250) feet for each additional lamp so furnished.

Paragraph 3. The Company shall at its own cost and expense, erect and maintain such and so many poles, wires and fixtures as may be reasonably necessary to furnish the lights herein specified and will, at its own cost make any change in location of lamps furnished under the terms of this agreement which does not require any extension of thelines of the Company, or the erection of new poles; provided, however, that if the Company shall be required to make more than one such change in location of any one lamp, the cost and expense thereof shall be paid by the Borough.

Paragraph 4. The Company shall replaceand repair the pavements and sidewalks of the streets and alleys traversed by its lines at all places where it shall erect and maintain poles, wires and other appliances, in as good condition as such pavements and sidewalks of the strets and alleys were in before the disturbance of the same by the said Company.

Paragraph 5. The Company shall indemnify and save the Borough harmless from all losses, suits, damages, costs or expenses in any way arising from the negligent construction or maintenance of the poles, lamps, lines or other appliances.

Paragraph 6. The Company shall properly keep said lamps clean and make such renewals as are necessary to maintain the specified amount of illumination.

Paragraph 7. The Borough shall use the lights hereinbefore specified, including additional lamps installed, and shall make payment therefor to the Company according to the following yearly rate for each lamp furnished:

$65.00 per Six Hundred (600) candlepower lamps.

$55.00 per Four Hundred (400) candlepower lamps.

$40.00 per Two Hundred-fifty (250) candlepower lamps.

$30.00 per One Hundred (100) candlepower lamps.

$25.00 per Eighty (80) candlepower lamps.

$21.00 per Sixty (60) candlepower lamps.

The Borough shall have the right to make deductions from such payments, for each night any lamp shall not be lighted for a period of two successive hours, as follows:

18 cents for each 600 candlepower lamp.

15 cents for each 400 candlepower lamp

11 cents for each 250 candlepower lamp.

10 cents for each 100 candlepower lamp.

7 cents for each 80 candlepower lamp.

5 cents for each 60 candlepower lamp.

Provided that the Borough, by its proper agent, notifies the Company at its office in Charleroi of any and all outages and location of the same, for which deduction is made, not later than 12:00 noon on the day following the night upon which the outage occurred, and no deduction shall be made for any outage of any lamp not so reported. A written report to be furnished monthly to the company of such outages and deductions.

Payments to be made in equal monthly installments on or before the fifteenth day of each month for the preceeding month's service rendered.

Paragraph 8. Should the Company at any time during the term of this agreement enter into any contract to furnish light of the kind and character herein specified or equivalent thereto, for any municipality at a lower rate than herein specified, the rate mentioned in paragraph 7 herein shall thereafter be reduced to the amount of the rate specified in such contract.

Paragraph 9. The lamps will be placed at locations to be designated by the Light Committee, the Borough to pay the cost of changing the location of any of the lamps it may order changed during the term of this contract, where such change will necessitate the extension of lines or the location of new poles.

Paragraph 10.. It is understoold and agreed that nothing herein contained shall affect, modify, annul or repeal that certain paragraph of Ordinance No. 21 of thesaid Borough of Speers, entitled, "AN ORDINANCE granting to R. J. Linton, W. W. Staub and E. S. Corbett and their assigns theri ght to enter upon the streets, lanes and alleys of the Borough of Speers, in the County of Washington, State of Pennsylvania, for thepurpose of erecting therein and thereon poles, wires and other appliances necessary for supplying light, heat and power or any or all of them, to thepublic by means of electricity," ordained and enacted August 28, 1896, (thesame b ei ng the franchise ordinance under and by virtue of which thesaid West Penn Power Company operates in the said Borough of Speers) which said paragraph reads as follows: "5th Fifth. The said Company or their assigns shall furnish free of cost to the Borough sufficient electric current to light their municipal building," so that hereafter therights of the said Borough as set forth in said paragraph of said ordinance shall be and remain as hertofore and just as if this present Agreement had never been made or executed.

Paragraph 11. It is hereby understood and agreed that neither the purpose nor intent, nor the obligation of this contract, if and when approved by the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is such as to impair or in anywise affect the exercise by said Commission of any of the powers vested in it by the Public Service Company Law, approved July 26, 1913.

Paragraph 12. This agreement is to remain in force for a period of Five (5) years from thedate of the approval thereof by the Pubic Service Commission and shall continue thereafter for a like period unless written notice to the contrary is given by either party to the other at the Company's main office or to the Borough Clerk at least six (6) months prior to the expiration of this contract or any renewal thereof.

Paragraph 13. All agreements or portions of agreements inconsistent herewith are hereby cancelled, annulled and voided, in so far as the same conflict with the provisions hereof.

Paragraph 14. This agreement is executed in triplicate on behalf of the Borough of Speers by the President of Council and the Secretary of the Borough in pursuance of an ordinance duly adopted on the 18th day of December A. D. 1917 and approved by the Burgess on the .... day of December A. D., 1917.

West Penn Power Company.
By Manager of Light & Power.
Witness:
....
Borough of Speers,
By Wm. Steel,
President of Council.
James T. Heffran
Secretary of Council.

SECTION III. Be it further ordained and enacted that the President of Council and Secretary of said Borough be and they are hereby authorized and directed to execute on behalf of said Borough said agreement with the said Company in form set forth in Section II of this ordinance.

That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed in so far as the same conflict with the provisions hereof.

ORDAINED AND ENACTED into an ordinance, and executed in triplicate this 18th day of December, A. D., 1917.

Wm Steel,
President of Council.

Attest:
James T. Heffran,
Secretary of Borough

Examined and approved by me this 24th day of December A. D., 1917.
Chas. L. Walters,
Burgess.

Attest:
James T. Heffran,
Secretary of Borough.

THIS AGREEMENT

MADE AND ENTERED INTO this 24th day of December A. D., 1917, by and between theWest Penn Power Company, hereinafter called the "Company," party of the first part, and the Borough of Speers, Washington County, Pennsylvania, herinafter called the "Borough," party of thesecond part.

WITNESSETH, That in consideration of the payments, covenants and agreements hereinafter contained to be paid, kept and performed, it is mutually agreed between the parties hereto, their successors and assigns, as follows:

Paragraph 1. The Company shall furnish to the Borough:

....( ) Six Hundred (600) candlepower

....( ) Four Hundred (400) candlepower.

....( ) Two Hundred-fifty (250) candlepower.

....( ) One Hundred (100) candlepower.

....( ) Eighty (80) candlepower.

Ten (10) Sixty (60) candlepower.

tungsten lamps, or lamps of equivalent illuminating power, and cause all of said lamps to burn continuously every night from dusk until dawn during the term of this agreement, except in thecase of unavoidable accidents or dauses beyond its control.

Paragraph 2. The Company shall furnish such additional lamps on the streets or highways within the present limits of said Borough during the term of this agreement as the Borough may from time to time direct, and will cause thesame to burn as provided for in Paragraph 1 of this contract, provided that the Company shall not be required to install any additional lamps within six (6) months preceding the expiration of this contract or any renewal thereof and shall not be required to extend its lines more than Two Hundred and Fifty (250) feet for each additional lamp so furnished.

Paragraph 3. The Company shall at its own cost and expense, erect and maintain such and so many poles, wires and fixtures as may be reasonably necessary to furnish the lights herein specified and will, at its own cost, make any change in location of lamps furnished under the terms of this agreement, which does not require any extension of thelines of the Company or the rection of new poles; provided, however, that if the Company shall be required to make more than one such change in location of any onelamp, the cost and expense thereof shall be paid by the Borough.

Paragraph 4. The Company shall replace and repair the pavements and sidewalks of the streets and alleys traversed by its lines at all places where it shall erect and maintain poles, wires and other appliances, in as good condition as such pavements and sidewalks of the streets and alleys were in before the disurbance of the same by the said Company.

Paragraph 5. The Company shall indemnify and save the Borough harmless from all losses, suits, damages, costs or expenses in any way arising from the negligent construction or maintenance of the poles, lamps, lines or other appliances.

Paragraph 6. The Company shall properly keep said lamps clean and make such renewals as are necessary to maintain thespecified amount of illumination.

Paragraph 7. The Borough shall use the lights hereinbefore specified, including additional lamps installed and shall make payment therefor to the Company according to the following yearly rate for each lamp furnished:

$65.00 per Six Hundred (600) candlepower lamp.

$55.00 per Four Hundred (400) candlepower lamp.

$40.00 per Two Hundred-fifty (250) candlepower lamp.

$30.00 per One Hundred (100) candlepower lamp.

$25.00 per Eighty (80) candlepower lamp.

$21.00 per Sixty (60) candlepower lamp.

The Borough shall have the right to make deduction from such payments for each night any lamp shall not be lighted for a period of two (2) successive hours, as follows:

18 cents for each 600 candlepower lamp.

15 cents for each 400 candlepower lamp.

11 cents for each 250 candlepower lamp.

10 cents for each 100 candlepower lamp.

7 cents for each 80 candlepower lamp.

5 cents for each 60 candlepower lamp.

Provided that the Borough, by its proper agent, notifies the Company at its office in Charleroi of any and all outages, and location of the same for which deduction is made, not later than 12:00 o'clock noon on the day following the night upon which the outage occurred, and no deduction shall bemade for any outage of any lamp not so reported. A written report monthly to be furnished theCompany of such outages and deductions.

Payments to be made in equal monthly installments on or before the fifteenth day of each month for the preceding month's service rendered.

Paragraph 8. Should the Company at any time during the term of this agreement enter into any contract to furnish light of the kind and character herein specified or equivalent thereto, for any municipality at a lower rate than herein specified, the rate mentioned in paragraph 7 herein shall thereafter be reduced to the amount of the rate specified in such contract.

Paragraph 9. The lamps will be placed at locations to be designated by the Light Committee, the Borough to pay thecost of changing thelocation of any of the lamps it may order changed during the term of this contract where such change will necessitate the extension of lines or the location of new poles.

Paragraph 10. It is understood and agreed that nothing herein contained shall affect, modify annul or repeal that certain paragraph of Ordinance No. 21 of the said Borough of Speers, entitled: "AN ORDINANCE granting to R. J. Linton, W. W. Staub and E. S. Corbett and their assigns the right to enter upon the streets, lanes and alleys of the Borough of Speers, in the County of Washington, State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of erecting therein and thereon poles, wires and other appliances necessary for supplying light, heat and power, or any or all of them, to the public by means of electricity," ordained and enacted August 28, 1896, (thesame being the franchise ordinance under and by virtue of which thesaid West Penn Power Company operates in the said Borough of Speers) which said paragraph reads as follows: "5th Fifth. The said Company or their assigns shall furnish free of cost to the Borough sufficient electric current to light their municipal building," so that hereafter the rights of thesaid Borough as set forth in said paragraph of said ordinance shall be and remain as heretofore and just as if this present Agreement had never been made or executed.

Paragraph 11. It is hereby understood and agreed that neither the purpose nor intent nor the obligation of this contract, if and when approved by the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pensylvania, is such as to impair or in anywise affect the exercise by said Commission of any of the powers vested in itby the Public Service Company Law, approved July 26, 1913.

Paragraph 12. This agreement is to remain in force for a period of five (5) years from the date of the approval thereof by the Public Service Commission and shall continue thereafter for a like period unless written notice to the contrary is given by either party to the other at the Company's main office or to the Borough Clerk at least six (6) months prior to the expiration of this contract or any renewal thereof.

Paragraph 13. All agreements or portions of agreements inconsistent herewith are hereby cancelled, annulled and voided, in so far as the same conflict with the provisions hereof.

Paragraph 14. This agreement is executed in triplicate on behalf of the Borough of Speers by the President of Council and the Secretary of the Borough in pursuance of an ordinance duly adopted on the 18 day of December, A. D. 1917, and approved by the Burgess on the .... day of December.......... A. D., 1917.

West Penn Power Company
By Manager of Light & Power.
Witness:
....
Borough of Speers.
By Wm. Steel,
President of Council
James T. Heffran,
Secretary of Borough.

Her Expensive Hat.

A woman in London entered a car rather out of breath and presented a singular appearance, for instead of a hat she was balancing a huge basket on her head with as much grace and ease as if it had been her Sunday bonnet. She could just manage to get through the doorway, but she sat down with the basket gracefully poised on her head.

"All fares, please," said the conductor. "And I shall want twopence for that there basket, mum."

"Get away with yer," she said. "D'ye charge anything for ladies' hats?"

"No, mum."

"Thin get on with yer work. This 'er basket is a-going to be my hat."

The "Makings" of a Nation

Roll Your Own

Colonel H… and Major C. G. Redden, of the 149th Field Artillery, "Rolling Th… America. Look for the famous muslin sack.

(Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Evening Sun)

Ame… Training Camp in France

July 27

The first smokes have reached Pershing's men…."It came in the nick of time," said a strapping Texas infantryman "I was just thinking about going back home to get the 'Makings'."

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It's Like Sugar in Your Coffee

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TOMORROW

The noted star, Irene Fenwick, in

"The Sin Woman"

A Seven Part Drama that is both an Imposing Dramatic Spectacle and a Social Character Study

Also "The Fighting Trail"

Coming: "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp"

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NEWLYWEDS DINE ON STEW

Wifey Prepares Dainty Morsel With Own Little Hands — But Physician Must Be Called for Hubby.

The cook had insisted on a day off, and young Mrs. Freshly-Wedd was in a quandary and her stunning new house gown of twisted percale, muses the Detroit Free Press.

"I'll make a stew—anybody can make a stew!" she cried.

And she proceeded to make a stew. In the icebox she found seven frankfurters, a dozen fried oysters and three pickled herring.

"How fortunate—meat is the very importantest thing!" she exclaimed. And she chopped it all up and added three cupfuls of salt and two of pepper so as to be sure not to forget the seasoning. Then—because she knew that a stew must have lots of variety—she put in a glass of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of grated nutmeg, two packages of Saratoga chips, a can of salmon and a half cake of bitter chocolate.

At 6:30 Freshly-Wedd came home—her Ben, stalwart and handsome, who had never known an hour's illness in his life.

"Phew!" he exclaimed. "What's that smell?"

"It's a stew I made for you wiv my own 'ittle hands," she told him.

"Divine aroma!" cried Freshly-Wedd, and forthwith sat down and ate two big platefuls, while his wife watched him so eagerly that she forgot to eat any herself.

Three hours later, in response to a hurry call, Doctor Blister drove up and rang the front doorbell. Query: Who was the patient, and why?

Starting the Clock.

If a clock refuses to run after being wound owing to the need of cleaning, try this: Roll a bit of cloth, tie it well so it cannot unroll and saturate it with coal oil. Place the roll in the bottom of the clock, well out of the way of the pendulum. After the fumes of the oil have had time to do their work—say from ten to twelve hours—wind and start the clock, and if nothing is broken it will run.

Ruse to Get Auto Ride.

Willie's father does not own an auto, but a good friend of the family has a seven-passenger car. One Sunday afternoon the little one became restless and was wishing some one would come and take them for a ride. Finally he said: "Daddy, call up the Johnsons and ask them if they wouldn't like to take a walk with us—and daddy, tell them to be sure and bring their auto."

MUSIC REACHES THE HEART

Performer Dealing in Emotions Captivates Women More Swiftly Than the Poets or Painters.

The poet deals in words, while the painter deals in color and form, but the musician deals in emotions and therefore his appeal to women is always more swift, as it is always more subtle, than the appeal of any other artist.

Such, summed up by a writer in the Philadelphia North American, is the latest theory to explain the lure of music for women and the attraction of the dark-eyed, long-haired musician himself.

The average woman, say the theorists, is hemmed in with conventions that make her feel a prudish discomfort if a book or a poem talks too openly of what she thinks of, but never puts into words. With a picture it is the same way, but in the music, she hears with emotional delight all the romanticism, all the beauty, and all the vague dreams which she hides so closely from the world. In consequence she reads into the music her own feelings, and then she confuses the musician with his music. He, too, is keyed up to a high tension; he feels telepathically the emotion he has communicated, and so a spark is kindled between them. As for the result—well, sometimes it is love, sometimes a momentary infatuation—that all depends upon how much music they hear together and how much pent-up nervous emotionalism lies buried in the woman's soul.

Cattle Food From Offal.

A Netherlands scientist has invented a cattle food that is manufactured from albumen obtained from slaughter houses and fishing centers and potato and fruit refuse.

Word From Br'er Williams.

I wants ter git happy, but not too happy; bekaze de closer I gits ter heaven, de more skeered I is dat dey'll pull me in w'en I ain't lookin'.—Atlanta Constitution.

Less Than a Glass of Water.

Fog, mist and clouds are composed of tiny drops of water, hundreds and thousands and millions of them, so small that they will float in the air. If you should get up early some morning, especially if you live near the river, you might find the houses, trees and the people on the streets lost in a thick fog, yet a block of this fog, 12 feet long, 12 feet wide and 12 feet high would contain less than 1-7 of a glass of water, divided into 60,000,000,000 drops.

"MEMORY MAPS" ARE FREAKS

Try to Draw Outlines of the Various Countries and You Will Be Surprised at Your Ignorance.

A man and wife sat at the table at their home trying to draw the outline map of Europe, from memory, observes the Ohio State Journal. They soon found that they knew little about it. They had been reading of European events for years, and yet when they came to putting their mind picture of the continent on paper they forgot their geography entirely. The man had read Anabasis and Homer in the original and yet put Greece between the Adriatic and the coast of Spain, and left Austria out altogether. The wife had Spain and France side by side on an east and west line, with Belgium to the north, covering both, while she made the boot of Italy a fashionable $10 gaiter. Anyone looking at the two maps could tell they were not of America or Asia, but of where, he couldn't say.

But seriously, it is a delightful amusement and might with profit be indulged in more. After one gets through with Europe, take the other continents and the countries that belong to them. And then one might come nearer home. It would be really sad to observe the ignorance concerning our own localities, but it would be amusing, too. Just for fun, have a company draw maps of Great Britain and Ireland, or Turkey, China, Kansas and Nebraska, Louisiana, Delaware, etc., and much surprised you will be to see how this old earth had changed since you trusted it to your memory.

Products of Genius.

There is not a bit of routine, however cheap our unthinking mind may count it, that was not started by genius. The fundamental facilities of life, the things we use as carelessly as we tread the pavement—the very fire we light, the tools we handle at our work, the food we eat—each represents some early triumph of man's spirit.—Exchange.

Shakespeare and the Bible.

Whatever his faults and limitations, Shakespeare will live forever. Dr. George W. Carey has said: "Shakespeare probed the deeps of human possibilities, analyzed the stuff from which thoughts are made, turned the searchlight of incomparable genius on the records of the soul, painted its deeds on the canvas of life, and left it naked and ashamed." Shakespeare and the Bible will survive, after all our current literature is forgotten.—Los Angeles Times.

AMERICAN MANNERS OF TODAY

Prevailing Bearing in Thoroughfares and Street Cars Indicates That Courtesy Is on the Decline.

As for manners, we are kindhearted as a people and civil when appealed to, but no one would suspect it if our bearing in thoroughfares and street cars be a criterion. The spirit of the age is first come, first served: to be waived only in favor of the crippled and the positively infirm. Courtesy in the old-fashioned sense—the deference of the young for the seniors, of the stronger for the weaker sex, of the vigorous for the frail—if not extinct is so sporadic as to be noticeable when manifested, Robert Grant writes in the Yale Review. The young men who push their way forward in public conveyances retain without compunction the seats for which they have struggled.

Here again we have the philosophy of the tired business man: "I got there first; we are all equals in the United States, and I want to read my newspaper." The apotheosis of naturalness, and in self-defense we all more or less subscribe to it; but after all, it is natural for pigs to struggle for places at a trough. Well may we ask ourselves if it is impossible to safeguard independence, initiative and equality except at the cost of all the social graces that prevailed when society was more artificial.

Small Prescriptions.

Many physicians have a habit of writing prescriptions without calculating the quantity of medicine their patients are to take. This leads to a great waste of drugs and much unnecessary expense. Which leads the New York Medical Journal to urge physicians to be more careful.

Another evil result of this far too common practice is that partly used prescriptions are stored away in the medicine chest, and next time the patient has, or thinks he has, the same symptoms, he takes what he supposes to be the same medicine.

But the chief reason why physicians should not prescribe four or six ounces when they know only one or two will be used, is that it is wasting the drugs and making the patient pay far more for his medicine than is at all necessary.

Ridicule and Rumor.

The chief difference between ridicule and genuine humor is that ridicule is cruel and humor is kind. Ridicule shows lack of understanding and consequent lack of tolerance. Humor, by means of understanding, becomes tolerant. The really great humorists are great humanitarians.—Exchange.

A FRANK STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC

Every person who contemplates BUILDING—and especially in the case of a Home—should know that, through the wonderful development of industry, HOME BUILDING now takes rank among the professions.

It is not enough to supply the raw material—the retail lumber dealer of today—the Professional Retail Building Material Merchant, if you please—must be thoroughly equipped to satisfy his customers in ways unthought of ten years, five years ago—yes, last year.

We want you to know those ways—to know how we can help you solve your building problems—to know US.

The chief item of the Lumber Merchant's Equipment is a Modern Plan Service

And none but the BEST Plan Service is good enough for OUR customers. That is why we hold ourselves—and our customers—doubly fortunate in our recently announced affiliation with the Keith Corporation. For the third-of-a-century the name of "Keith" has been synonymous with "Modern, Artistic, Comfortable, Convenient, Step-saving, Moderately Priced HOMES." Keith designs have built PRIZE HOMES, not only all over America, but in a dozen foreign countries as well. This organization is acknowledged as the leading authority on Artistic Construction—and the name of "Keith" on a plan stamps it with Good Taste and Good Judgment. And we would call particular attention to the fact that not only have we secured this splendid service for our customers, but that

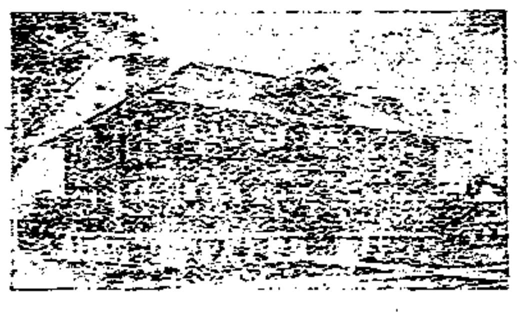
We are the EXCLUSIVE Local Representatives

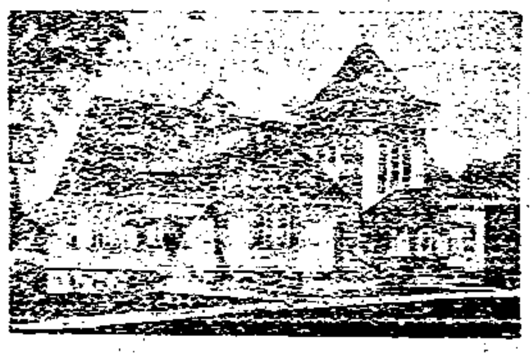
We most cordially invite you to come to our office and learn more about this NEW PROFESSION. We are proud of it—proud of the opportunity to show you how we can serve you. Whether you are thinking of building or not—come in and let us show you things you really ought to know about OUR business for YOUR benefit.

The old method of "figuring" with a dozen people was confusing. The new way—our way—is equally pleasant. We lay before you for your selection the best designs conceived in America. We meet your every wish, intelligently and sympathetically, and help you to fulfill it to your satisfaction. The qualities and proprieties of every desirable material are fully explained and various combinations of construction and finish material, hardware and color schemes are presented for your consideration and approval.

When you leave our office, you have COMPLETE data about that new HOME—and you have had no trouble—no worry—no figuring—no delay.

You get ALL this information from one source—right at home—from men who will probably be more proud of having made possible that New Home of yours than you will be of owning and living in it. And you'll find the price for all of this mighty reasonable.





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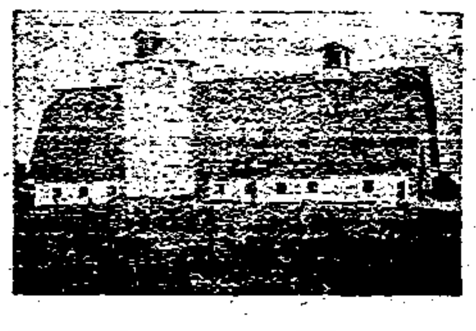

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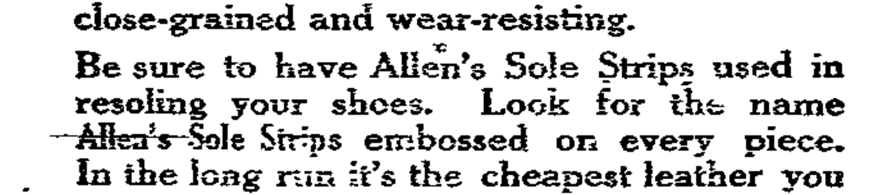

BIG SURPRISE TO MANY IN CHARLEROI

People are surprised at the INSTANT action of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka. ONE SPOONFUL flushes the ENTIRE bowel tract so completely it relieves ANY CASE sour stomach, gas or constipation and prevents appendicitis. The INSTANT pleasant action of Adler-i-ka surprises both doctors and patients. It removes foul matter which poisoned your stomach for months. W. F. Hennings, Druggist.

The Misses Vida and Faye Goehring of Meadow avenue, are spending the Christmas week with friends at Brackenridge, Pa.

To Cut Paper.

When you lose your knife or do not have a pair of scissors at hand for cutting the paper a common pin or needle of any kind serves the purpose admirably, says Popular Science Monthly. If it is a single sheet from which the clipping is to be removed, lay the part on another paper, hold the pin slantwise so that the point will follow around the clipping, just as if tracing its outline. Pass back over the scratch with the point in the lead and you will be surprised how smoothly the pin cuts the paper.

The so-called "coon-cat," which is common all over Maine, is held by natives to be a cross between the cat and the raccoon. Biologists ridicule this belief; nevertheless many half wild cats in Maine have the typical raccoon tail with short forelegs, pointed snout [illegible]

BUFFALO WAGES GAME FIGHT

Wounded Animal Gives Battle Royal to Huntsmen When He Is Poked in the Eye.

An exciting story is told of a party who went buffalo shooting in Zululand recently. During the course of the [illegible] a buffalo was shot early one morning. The party saw the animal drop, and as it did not move decided to deal with it later in the day. Returning in the afternoon they saw the [illegible] to [illegible] the same spot [illegible] it. One of the hunters went up to the buffalo, and [illegible] poked a stick in its eye. This had the effect of restoring animation in the animal, which was only badly wounded, and a warm time thereupon ensued for the gentleman in question.

The buffalo jumped up and tackled the hunter, who [illegible] round the neck of the [illegible] hope of tiring it [illegible] of the party arrived the buffalo and his foe were [illegible] round at such a rate that it was impossible to get a shot in without endangering the life of the latter. The buffalo tried to stamp the man to the ground with his forefeet, and at last lifted him with a terrible toss of its horns into a thorn-tree near by. This gave [illegible] the chance of a shot, and the buffalo's career [illegible].

The Millennium

[illegible] applied in the [illegible] to the thousand years during [illegible] and the martyred saints live and reign with Christ—Revelation 20:4-6. This long [illegible] is [illegible] by the [illegible] release of Satan; then [illegible] the last judgment and the new heaven and new earth—Revelations 19-22. All that is positively [illegible] the millennium can be found in the Scriptures. To the [illegible] indicated various interpretations have been given, and upon the [illegible] interpretations [illegible] theories have been built.

Attempts to fix the date of the advent, the second coming, the dawn of the millennium have been proved by lapse of time to have been failures. Some of the dates that have been fixed for the beginning of the millennium have been 1785 by a man named Stilling; 1836, by Bengel; 1843, by Miller; 1873, 1867 and 1879, by Doctor Cumming; and 1896, by the Mormon church.

The First Lessons.

The happy and prosperous children are those who learn before all else the education that comes by reverence, writes [illegible]. This education is beyond doubt the highest, the deepest, the [illegible] and the most perfect of all the forms of education ever given to man. A child that has been taught to reverence God, and [illegible] God to man—honor, [illegible] mercy, truth, love, courage, self-sacrifice, is sent into the world like a [illegible] sent out to sea without [illegible] compass or chart. The multiplication table can wait until the child has been taught to reverence all that is holy, wise and good, and the [illegible] received its first impulse.

Pigs Feed on Nut Trees.

It is an undisputed fact that in Morocco pigs climb trees in search of nuts, says the Los Angeles Times. Not [illegible]. The puzzle is not [illegible] pigs and goats, however, for [illegible] of the common variety that we see here. It is the tree that is strange. It is called the argan nut tree and it grows [illegible]. Usually it shoots [illegible] steep hillsides. The trunk is broad and flat and almost horizontal, and so are the main branches, forming ample and solid foothold for any animal that may be tempted by the olive-shaped nuts growing within easy reach of the main branches.

Telltale Eyes and Toes.

The eyes tell the story of guilt when all the other muscles are controlled. This you will learn in the eleventh chapter of Darwin's book. Sometimes, when the face is controlled, as in the case of natives of [illegible] are uncontrollable. Sir Henry Maine declares that in India the judge can tell when a native is lying by watching his toes. He keeps his face perfectly straight and his eyes expressionless, but his toes begin to wiggle as soon as he begins to lie.

Men of Rare Value.

"I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be dirt-cheap at the money. It is a mere commonplace and everyday piece of knowledge that what these men did has produced untold millions of wealth, in the narrowest economical sense of the word."—Huxley.

Tricks of Worms.

Mimicry in animals, "hitherto an unsolved mystery," is explained in the North American Review by Hudson Maxim. When a bird is about to attack a worm he looks at the worm, trying to ascertain whether the worm is a food worm or a puff-adder. The mental process of the bird is transferred to the nervous system of the worm, who, now aware of the fact that the bird would hesitate to attack him if he were a puff-adder, proceeds to imitate the puff-adder.

Watterson's Appetite.

Col. Henry Watterson's appetite has long been the envy even of men far younger than himself. A fellow-journalist tells of his experiences in trying to keep the colonel company: "I was invited to dine with him at a club in Louisville one time. At that time I would eat with anybody anything at any time, so I followed the colonel through a long list of [illegible] and liked them with vanilla ice cream [illegible] I [illegible] that far, but the [illegible] I did not take it, and that is [illegible] way I am giving this interview today."

Montenegro.

Montenegro is a small independent [illegible] in southern Europe about 80 [illegible] miles and [illegible] partly on the Adriatic sea. It is a hereditary [illegible] the present king being Nicholas I. [illegible] mountainous country. The Black Mountain [illegible] Montenegro [illegible] does also the Italian name [illegible] and the Montenegrins are [illegible] industrious [illegible]. At the beginning of the present war Montenegro took part with the allies and later it was occupied by the Germans and Austrians and is still held by them.

Dumb Dogs.

There are three kinds of dogs that have no voices and cannot bark—the Egyptian shepherd dog, the Australian dingo and the lion-headed dog of Tibet.

Injuries and Insults.

Injuries [illegible] given [illegible] sarcasm. They [illegible] own esteem [illegible] to recover its level by revenge.—Junius.

Oriental Ruby.

The oriental ruby consists of nearly pure alumina [illegible]—in a crystalline form containing only 1 per cent of oxide of iron and one-half of 1 per cent of any other substance. The specific gravity of this precious stone is higher than that of [illegible] from 39 to 42. Aluminum, the metal, has, when cast, a density of 2.56; when forged of 2.67, or only one-third of that of forged steel or a fourth of that of silver. The melting point is about 1,300 degrees Fahrenheit.

Human Friends.

Do you idealize your friends? Sometimes a person who has worshiped at the shrine of a teacher or schoolmate is shocked into cynicism by the discovery of a flaw in the one who was fancied perfection embodied. Human nature is faulty, and it is always dangerous to identify the virtues which demand our fealty with any human beings. Keep on loving and honoring truth and kindness, even though you detect some acquaintance in a falsehood, or are treated unkindly by a friend."—Exchange.

The Middlemen.

A farmer raised a peck of wheat beside the River Dee; a boarder ate a wheat loaf [illegible] down in Tennessee; the loaf the boarder fed upon cost half as much and more as did the farmer's peck of wheat a month or so before. "Now, why's this," the boarder raved, "they hold me up on bread?" "And why is wheat so bloomin' cheap?" the plodding farmer said.

A chap beyond the Rocky ridge raised 20 pounds of limes; another one in old New York was kicking on the times, for he had downed a glass of "ade," and poor forlorn galoot, had paid one-half the market price of 20 pounds of fruit. "Now, why is this, they soak me thus for this wee sip of 'ade'?" "And why?" exclaimed the orchard man, "am I so poorly paid."

Now hold your horses steady there, you man beside the Dee; go easy here, you hungry chap in sunny Tennessee; restrain yourself, you orchard man, forbear this angry talk and you beside the soda fount in Little Old Noo Yawk, remember this: Our food and drink, no matter where and when, must also be the food and drink of thirty middlemen.—Utica Globe.

Curious Burials.

The inhabitants of Mesopotamia have curious customs in the disposal of their dead. The corpse is carried to the grave dressed in ordinary clothes, with the face uncovered. Bodies are buried in shallow graves, and after a period dug up again, the bones being collected into a white linen bag and deposited in small buildings.

"One day," says an officer of the R. A. M. C., "I saw such a bag in a church; it was labelled with a woman's name. In a village near the Struma I have visited one of these storehouses of the bones of the departed. The bags most recently placed in it were still white and whole; others were whole, but stained brown by time. Those that had been deposited in years past had rotted away."

Evidently She Had Not.

The small boy was teasing his mamma for candy all during the preparation for a trip downtown, when finally, exasperated, she said: "Claude, if you don't stop mother will be angry. If I see fit when we get there I'll buy some, otherwise I'll not."

He was quiet during several visits in and out of the downtown stores, when, finally, he said: "Mother, have you seen yourself [illegible]

CAMP SHERMAN BOYS HAVE BIG DINNER

That the men now in training at Camp Sherman were well taken care of on Christmas day is shown by a menu which was prepared under direction of Mess Sergeant J. Earl Holt of the 330th Supply Company, and which is indicative of the menus which were given to the other military units there. All Mess Sergeants made it a point to save up for Christmas Day, and the variety of [illegible] they had prepared for the Christmas dinner would be a credit to any hotel. Sergeant Holt presented the following menu:

Celery, oyster stew, ripe olives, roast turkey stuffed with potato dressing, giblet gravy, candied sweet potatoes, mashed potatoes, creamed peas, [illegible] corn, lettuce salad, [illegible] with apple sauce, fruit salad, cocoanut cake, hot mince pie, nuts, candies, fruit, cigars, cigarets, coffee and cider.

With such a layout before them it is not to be supposed that any of the boys at the Ohio camp went hungry because of a shortage of foodstuff. At all cantonments throughout the [illegible] the same story is told of the splendid dinners furnished the soldier boys and thousands of pounds of turkey were required to make up the [illegible] desired for the Christmas dinners.

PLIGHT OF TROUSERLESS MAN

Wind Blowing Door Shut Leaves Him in Predicament, Causing Hasty Retreat to Garage in Rear.

A certain North side man, the Indianapolis News had a patriotic garden and it was his habit to get up with the sun, don khaki trousers, drink a cupful of coffee and work until his wife called him to breakfast about two hours later.

He rose about five o'clock one morning and dressed completely—all but the khaki trousers, which he kept in the basement. He descended the stairs and was on the way to the basement, when he saw outside a bottle of cream left by the milkman. Thinking of the effect of sunlight on cream and of his cupful of coffee, he peered up and down the street, opened the door, stepped out grabbed the bottle hurriedly. Just as he turned to go in he heard a slam—the wind had blown the door shut. He found himself out on the front porch fully dressed, with the exception of a pair of trousers. The door was locked. He looked wildly up and down the street, vaulted the low cement railing and made a bee-line for the garage, the only available place of refuge and seclusion. He remained in the garage until his wife learned of his predicament, about two hours later, and came to his rescue.

The story would have remained a dark secret had not a neighbor—a woman too—seen the whole affair and witnessed the mad scramble for the garage.

WOMEN AS GREAT ORGANIZERS

Matrons Conduct Large National Gatherings With a Zest and Order, and Not a Man Is to Be Seen.

In the last 20 or 25 years particularly the women of this country have become past masters in developing nation-wide organizations. The groups which they have formed sometimes number as many as a million women. They take great delight in the perfection of their machinery. Much of the social awakening among women, the desire to improve their surroundings, comes from the stimulus and the education they get from their organizations.

But these organizations, it should be noted, are voluntary, writes Ida M. Tarbell in Harper's Magazine. They are directed to some purpose which appeals particularly to the group. Each stands on its own feet—that is, they are not co-operative organizations; and again, they have nothing to do with men. Go to one of their national gatherings. You will see meetings conducted with a zest, an order, a directness which throws in the shade almost any men's convention I ever saw, and not a man to be seen anywhere.

His Terms.

"Uh-huh!" a trifle grimly replied the landlord of the Petunia tavern to the horse-faced guest who had just stated in an uncompromising tone and at considerable length his desires as to apartment and services. "Well, Mr. Sawney, my rates are two dollars a day, American plan, cash in advance and catch-as-catch-can—you take what you get and like it or leave it, just as you please. And no drawing maps, solving ciphers or composing national anthems on the walls of your room with a lead pencil, either!"—Kansas City Star.

Minister a Linguist.

Four languages were used last year in the preaching of Rev. Paul Burgess, Presbyterian missionary in the Quezaltenango field of Guatemala, according to the Guatemala News. He spoke in Spanish, English, German and Cakchiquel.

Classified

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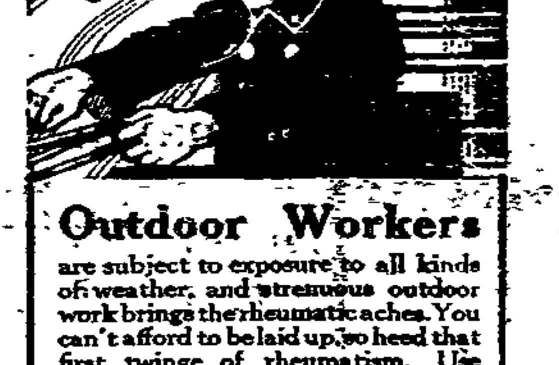

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